क्र०सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
8.	केरल	—	9,775	9,750
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	50	325	300
10.	महाराष्ट्र	175	350	175
11.	मणिपुर	800	1,100	825
12.	उड़ीसा	6,525	6,825	6,875
13.	पंजाब	100	50	100
14.	राजस्थान	150	150	—
15.	तमिलनाडु	16,175	35,650	30,500
16.	त्रिपुरा	50	300	300
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	7,350	2,975	7,875
18.	पं० बंगाल	6,750	19,200	21,700
19.	दिल्ली	4,975	9,875	9,650
20.	पांडिचेरी	—	25	25

Allocation of coal to Saurashtra and Kachh region

753. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly requirement of coal in Saurashtra and Kachh region for domestic and industrial consumption district-wise as on date;

(b) whether there is an acute scarcity of coal in this region during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the allocation of coal to Saurashtra and Kachh region in the near future;

(d) the actual allocation of coal to this region during the last twelve months with monthly details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (e) The requirements of coal are assessed industry/sector-wise for the whole country. They are not assessed state-wise/district-wise/region-wise.

No specific communication has been received from the State of Gujarat regarding acute scarcity of coal in Saurashtra and Kachh regions.

However, as a result of a higher priority given for supply of coal to the power sector, and as a result of a sharp increase in the demand of coal from this sector, supplies of coal to the industrial consumers has been affected. The total supplies to consumers other than the power sector, including industrial and SSI units in Gujarat was 25.76 lakh tonnes (provisional) in 1995-96 as against 32.16 lakh tonnes (provisional) in 1994-95. The total despatch to the power sector in Gujarat has, however, increased to 125.84 lakh tonnes (provisional) as against the despatches of 118.88 lakh tonnes (provisional) in 1994-95.

Coal companies are endeavouring to meet the requirements of coal of all consumers in the country including that of consumers in Gujarat by increasing production of coal. In additional coal from a number of collieries is being offered under the Liberalised Sales Scheme under which scheme coal is supplied without the requirements of

linkages/sponsorships. Option of import of coal is also now available.

Steps to check exploitation of Child Labourer

754. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children employed as child labourers and how many of them are in hazardous occupations;

(b) occupations in which they are mostly employed;

(c) whether they are properly paid or are exploited by the employers;

(d) if so, steps Government intend to take to check exploitation;

(e) steps Government propose to take to provide healthy environment at service place to provide educational facilities, job security and health services; and

(f) whether Government have plans to check child labour, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) As per 1981 Census, India has a Child Labour population of 13.65 million. However, as per 43rd Round of the National Sample Survey, 1987 the number of child labour is estimated at 17.02 million. The 1991 Census data is yet to be released. While occupation-wise number of child labour is not available, it is estimated that the number of children working in hazardous occupations is around 2.00 million.

(c) to (f) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in specific occupations and processes contained in parts A & B of the Schedule to Section 3 of the Act. In occupation where employment of children is not prohibited, the Act provides for various reliefs to the working children. Enforcement machinery at the Central & State level exists to enforce the provisions of the Act. Employers are liable to be prosecuted for violations of the provisions of the Act. Government of India monitors the enforcement of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. Government is presently engaged in implementing a programme under the National Child Labour Project Scheme to progressively remove 2 million children working in hazardous occupations and rehabilitate them through education and by providing them with nutrition, health care and monthly stipends. Presently around 1.5 lakh children are being covered through 76 projects in the 11 most child labour endemic States of the country. Apart from this, a massive awareness generation compaign has also been launched to sensitize the society against the practice of child labour at the national and regional levels. In addition, 133 districts have been funded to carry out awareness generation compaigns against the practice of child labour.

123 districts have also been sanctioned funds to conduct surveys to identify child labour hazard intensity wise for priority coverage of the worst affected children.

Decrease in export of marine products

755. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that marine product exports have declined during 1995-96 as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the subsidy schemes like HSD Oil subsidy extended to deep sea fishing vessels for export is withdrawn; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) and